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Erratum

NF-κB contributes to transcription of placenta growth factor and interacts with metal responsive transcription factor-1 in hypoxic human cells

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Due to a printing error Figure 4 was not shown in color, but in grayscale. Shown below is the colored version of this Figure. We apologize for any inconvenience that might have been caused by this error.

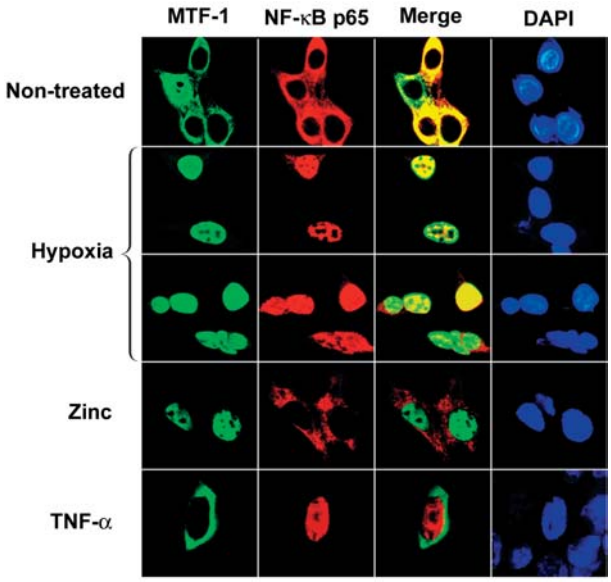

Figure 4 Hypoxia induces nuclear translocation of MTF-1 and NF-κB p65.
Immunofluorescence experiments showing subcellular distribution of NF-κB p65 and MTF-1. pC-hMTF-VSV and, to obtain similar fluorescence signal intensities, pC-NF-κB p65 were transfected into HEK293 cells. Cells were serum-starved for 24 h and either left untreated, exposed to hypoxia (4 h), or treated with 200 μM $ZnCl_2$ (2 h) or 20 ng/ml TNF-α (30 min). MTF-1 is shown in green (left panel), NF-κB p65 is shown in red (second left panel). DNA was stained with 4′,6′-diamino-2-phenylindole (DAPI, right panel, blue).